

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XXI

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

NO. 39

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Dave Ratto is having his two weeks vacation now.

P. Lebrini and family moved to Modesto last Tuesday.

Mrs. A. Hynding returned from Santa Clara last Monday night.

Roy Cloud, superintendent of schools, was in this city yesterday.

The Sewing Club met last Thursday at the home of Mrs. Frank Cherry.

Mrs. E. W. Langenbach spent Sunday and Monday visiting at Los Altos.

Father Connelly of St. Paul's parish, San Francisco, motored here Monday.

Mrs. E. Ryder of San Jose spent last Thursday visiting Mrs. H. G. Plymire.

Mrs. R. I. Wood and children were visiting Mrs. W. C. Schneider last Thursday.

F. H. Tibbetts, of the firm of Haviland, Dozier and Tibbetts, was here on business yesterday.

A. Cinelli and family moved into the James Harder house on Baden avenue, last Tuesday.

Mrs. Isadore Schemanski spent Friday here visiting her sister, Mrs. W. C. Schneider.

Frank Giffra returned yesterday from Livermore, where he has been for a few days on business.

Miss McSweeney of San Francisco, spent last Tuesday visiting her brother, A. McSweeney, and family.

Our new playhouse is progressing nicely and looks as if it will be completed on time, November 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCall expect to move to Oakland next Thursday, where they will make their home.

The new distributing station of the Standard Oil Company near Baden crossing is now nearly completed.

Harry Neal, a rising young attorney of Fresno, left last Thursday after spending a few days here with Dave Martin.

Mr. Giles of the Portland Stock Yards Company was in South San Francisco on business last Tuesday morning.

George Heuer, representing the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, was here on business Thursday.

Mrs. A. McSweeney returned home from San Jose, yesterday, where she has been visiting her mother for the past few days.

On Monday evening last, F. W. Turner, gave a farewell bachelor dinner to D. G. Martin, at the Press Club, San Francisco.

Mrs. H. B. Hilton and sister, Mrs. J. Morton of Marine View, spent a few days here last week, the guests of Mrs. A. B. Wolf.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Boone of Washington, Pa., left Friday for the south ea route home after spending a week here the guests of A. B. Wolf and wife.

Last Thursday afternoon, the Bridge Club gave Mrs. J. A. McCall a farewell surprise party. The afternoon was spent playing bridge and when

the prizes were awarded, Mrs. McCall was presented with a handsome baking dish.

Frank Sneath celebrated his tenth birthday last evening at his home in San Bruno. A most delightful time was enjoyed by him many friends present.

Miss Clara Innes, Mrs. W. J. Martin's cousin, arrived from Santa Barbara last Tuesday morning, to attend the wedding of Miss Turner and D. G. Martin.

Rev. Elmer Grant Keith and wife of Modesto, who are attending the M. E. Conference in Oakland, were guests of their son, Dr. Ivan W. Keith, and wife in this city yesterday afternoon.

Panama-Pacific Lodge, No. 5, Steel Workers, have announcements out for a grand ball to take place in Metropolitan Hall on Wednesday evening, November 25th, next, Thanksgiving eve.

Mrs. Ivan W. Keith entertained the following friends at a sewing party last Thursday: Mesdames Colgrove, Melendy, Milan, Money, Engleman, Walker and Mingledorff. Dainty refreshments were served.

Mrs. J. Lopez and son John are spending a few weeks at San Juan with relatives and report an enjoyable time. Joe will pay them a visit on October 3d when they will return to their home on Baden avenue.

A delightful shower was given Miss Frances Sossi, last Monday evening at the Guild Hall by many of her friends, in honor of her approaching marriage. Miss Sossi was the recipient of many beautiful and useful presents.

Mrs. Linbeck, who for the past two weeks has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. Sorenson, left last Saturday for her home in Sebastopol. Mrs. Sorenson accompanied her mother, returning to this city on Sunday.

The Rosebuds will give a grand masquerade ball in Metropolitan Hall to-night. Several prizes will be awarded. Dancing all night. Costumes can be obtained at W. C. Schneider's. Supper at Liberty Cafe. General admission 50 cents.

William Pierce, formerly of this city, was nearly electrocuted, one day last week, at San Jose. In crossing the railroad track, he stepped on the rail, where a broken wire, was lying, and was knocked unconscious for a few hours. However, we are now glad to report that he is speedily recovering.

The local lodge, of the Loyal Order of Moose will give a grand old-fashioned barn dance in Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening, October 10th next. All who attend are requested to dress as rubes. There will be union music. Admission 50 cents, ladies free.

Oswald Lockhart has returned from his vacation to Santa Rosa and reports having had the time of his life. He visited many points of interest in that locality, being on the move all the time. He certainly looks improved, but thinks an attack of heart trouble or a game of hearts was played during his visit to this warm spot. Time alone will tell.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Steele (nee Martha Savage) were visited at their residence in Peck's Lots last Monday evening by many friends, who took possession of their residence and gave a very enjoyable house-warming. During the evening all present enjoyed ice cream and cake which they had brought. An electric toaster was presented to the happy couple who were married in San Mateo on Admission Day.

LETTER LIST.

List of advertised letters at South San Francisco postoffice, September 25, 1914.

Domestic—Gore, Jas. (2); Henry, Joe; Hamilton, Miss Blanche; Munson, Charles; Petralli, Miss Alice; Richardson, Charles; Ribero, Geo. Foreign—Anderson, Peter. E. E. Cunningham, Postmaster.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The board of city trustees met in regular session in the city hall last Monday evening.

P. L. Dragon, a representative of W. H. Weeks, architect for the new free library building in this city, appeared before the board and explained the plans that had been prepared for the building.

The plans were received by the board to be sent to the Carnegie Corporation for approval.

A communication was received from Gus Curusis notifying the board that he had relinquished all ownership in the saloon business formerly conducted by himself and J. Bianchi.

Upon motion of Trustee McGovern, seconded by Trustee Cunningham, a Class A liquor license was ordered issued to J. Bianchi, provided the old license be surrendered.

A communication was received from Hose Co. No. 2, local fire department, asking that the company be furnished with certain required equipment.

Upon motion of Trustee Cunningham, seconded by Trustee McGovern, the request was referred to the purchasing committee.

The following report was received from Wm. I. Kidd, expert accountant, who had examined the books of the city officials:

"I beg to report having audited the books of the city clerk, tax collector, marshal, and recorder of your city for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1914, and find them to be correct.

"The clerk has, as in the past, been most painstaking and careful in keeping his books and records.

"Respectfully Yours,
"WM. I. KIDD."

A communication was received from H. P. Tyson, complaining that he had received no receipt from the Federal Construction Co. for money paid that company for street improvement in front of his property on Grand avenue.

Upon motion of Trustee Cunningham, seconded by Trustee McGovern, it was decided that if Mr. Tyson would present the cancelled check to Superintendent of Streets Kneese he would obtain a release.

A communication was received from the local land company stating that cement sidewalks along its property were being damaged by boys running roller skates and various kinds of vehicles over them.

Referred to Marshal Kneese.

Upon motion of Trustee Wallace, seconded by Trustee Cunningham, a resolution fixing the following tax rates for 1914-15 was adopted: Sewer fund, .31; Grand avenue extension, .20; library, .07; general, .50; total, \$1.08 on each \$100 assessable valuation.

An ordinance providing regulations for the connection of house sewers with the main sewers was adopted, upon motion of Trustee Cunningham, seconded by Trustee Kelley.

E. E. Cunningham appeared before the board and suggested that provision be made to have residents use care in burning rubbish in their yards. There was danger of adjoining property catching fire and being destroyed.

J. Carmody asked the board to build a sewer in Pine avenue, as he desired to erect some dwellings on that street.

He was assured the matter would be attended to.

Do You Want a Home?

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will build you a house on any lot in South San Francisco, on very easy terms. Select your lot, choose your design and apply at the Company's office, 306 Linden avenue, for full particulars

Martin-Turner.

The wedding of Miss Ruth T. Turner and David G. Martin took place last Wednesday evening at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, in the presence of about sixty of their relatives and friends. The Reverend Josiah Sibley, of First Presbyterian Church, of San Francisco, performed the ceremony.

The bride was given away by her brother, Frank Warren Turner. Mrs. Richard F. Scholz, of Berkeley, waited upon Miss Turner as matron of honor, while the groom's brother, John J. Martin, served as best man.

The rooms were beautifully decorated with pink chrysanthemums, the matron of honor carrying a shower bouquet of pink bridesmaid roses. The bride carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, which was caught by Miss Dorothy Egbert, a student of Stanford University. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served to the bridal party and guests.

Mr. Martin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin, of this city. For the past two years, he has been manager of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company's office in Fresno. Miss Turner came to California from Pennsylvania about eight years ago, when she entered Stanford University, becoming a member of the Alpha Phi sorority. Mr. Martin, also, entered Stanford about that time, was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and won fame as a high jumper.

For ten weeks prior to her marriage, Miss Turner spent here, visiting Mrs. W. J. Martin. The young couple have gone to the mountains for a short honeymoon, after which they will make their home in Fresno.

NEW MOTOR BUS LINE.

To-night a public meeting will be held in the city hall to discuss the proposition of encouraging the institution of a new motor-bus line between San Mateo and San Francisco, this city to be the only stop between those two cities. The busses are to traverse the Bay Shore highway, which is about four miles shorter than by way of the state highway on Mission road. There should be a large attendance of our citizens, as this is an important matter.

For Sale—Some household furniture, in good order. Inquire at 465 Baden avenue, southeast corner Baden and Spruce avenues. Advt.

SAN MATEO COUNTY RECEIVING DESERVED PUBLICITY

Through an arrangement made by the Peninsula Industrial Commission, the San Francisco Chronicle, which has ever been a staunch believer in the future of San Mateo county, and has always lent its aid in development work, gave space this week for a continuous series of articles setting forth the advantages of San Mateo county. Through the co-operation of the Chronicle these articles were placed in the hands of thousands of readers, thus giving the most active and beneficial co-operation in the work of the commission.

The series opened on Thursday, September 24th, with a complete description of San Mateo county, giving extracts from its history, the story of its growth, and a prediction as to its future. On Friday there appeared an article dealing principally with Redwood City and its industrial development, the bearing of this development on the rest of the county, and a resume of what is being done in South San Francisco and other sections of the Peninsula to take advantage of the natural industrial base afforded by the bay shore. This morning the Peninsula country was completely described in a number of short stories setting forth the many features of the various communities which line the Bay Shore Cut-off. Each section of the series was well illustrated with views taken at various points down the Peninsula.

This sort of advertising, reaching as it does thousands of persons unacquainted with the merits of the Peninsula country, and will do much to make a success of the Peninsula Industrial Commission's plan to turn the eyes and the thoughts of the world towards the county of San Mateo.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday school, 10:30 a. m.
Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.
Preaching service, 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:45 p. m.
Junior Epworth League, Friday, 3:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There will be service of Holy Communion in Grace Episcopal Church, Grand and Spruce avenues, Sunday, September 27th, at 10:45 a. m. F. H. Church, pastor.

For Sale—Three-room house; a bargain. Inquire of C. L. Stokes, 310 Miller avenue. Advt.

IT IS YOUR PROTECTION

It is the character of the men who manage and direct the bank that insures to you the distinctive feature of safety that you demand of it. This bank is managed by men who have earned their own private fortunes by legitimate business methods. They are free from taint of speculation, and are men who command the confidence of all who know them. They apply to the bank's business the same business acumen and high sense of integrity practised in their own business. The men who compose the management and directory of this bank are a strong guarantee of absolute safety.

Bank of South San Francisco
COMMERCIAL SAVINGS

DO IT ELEC- TRICALLY

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES in the household not only add to the convenience of all members of the family, but they are economical time-savers.

WE SELL ELECTRIC APPLIANCES including CHAFING DISHES, COFFEE PERCOLATORS, VACUUM CLEANERS, ELECTRIC IRONS and all appliances that are needed in every modern home.

We will be glad to show you our stock at any time whether you buy or not.

"PACIFIC SERVICE" is always at your command.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

REDWOOD DISTRICT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

COIN A SLOGAN PHRASE FOR SAN MATEO COUNTY

Issued upon authority of the San Mateo County Development Association:

"What is a proper name description of San Mateo county?"

"This question is attracting the attention of many Peninsula residents, who in addition to winning the \$10 prize offered by the San Mateo County Development Association for the best coined phrase or name, are striving to do something in an effort to perpetuate the glory of their home community."

"The scenic wonders and expansive boulevards in our midst must be made known to the world at large if San Mateo county is to come into its own and enjoy the distinctive place among communities to which its natural beauties entitle."

"San Mateo county can best be advertised by an appropriate title. Such a title, one that will endure and do the purposes for which it is intended, is not easily acquired. The association realizing this is now conducting a contest that ends on October 1st, at which time judges will canvass all communications and make the award."

"The rules of the contest limit the title to six words. A contestant is unlimited in the number of answers that he or she may care to submit."

"The county is now in the midst of a great construction period. Millions are being expended for buildings and boulevards. The great Panama-Pacific Exposition opens in a few months. Countless visitors are ready and eager to greet us. Now is the time to boost our county. A short title or coined phrase that will adequately describe our wonderful domain and stick in the mind of the visitor is just the thing. Every resident should enter this contest and attempt to do something to help the county advertise itself."

"To assist the contestant in getting familiar with the atmosphere of just what is wanted, the following excerpts are taken from an article sent out of the office of the San Mateo County Development Association which attracted state-wide notice and comment:

"The widespread publicity that this community has acquired through the strenuous campaign waged by the San Mateo County Development Association is beginning to bear fruit by stamping the peninsula as a scenic center. San Mateo's scenic beauties are being made known to thousands. A moving picture company, realizing what nature has done for this Peninsula, has decided to take advantage of this fact, and as a consequence plays are being staged in our midst. The directors and the members of the company have gone on sight-seeing tours to numerous points which are being utilized as favorable moving picture settings."

"Right at the doorstep of San Francisco lies San Mateo county's 447 square miles of the most beautiful natural setting for scenarios that imagination can picture. In our midst in a country of magnetic charms, enhanced by accessibility, making San Mateo county the stronghold by choice of people of wealth, who have traveled everywhere and are true judges of scenic grandeur by virtue of their extensive experience."

"C. O. Ellingwood who is financing the proposed auto bus line down the Peninsula, which project has received the hearty endorsement of the association, reports rapid progress. He declares that it is a matter of short time when the system will be in operation with a regular schedule, which will prove a strong competitor to the steam and electric railroads."

An Odd Hero.

Stranger—I suppose, Sammy, you are very fond of the general, your father, the hero of so many battles. By the way, is he home?

Sammy—No, sir. He went out this morning while mamma is discharging the cook.—Philadelphia Record.

Natural Query.

Thomas Cat (on first seeing a dromedary)—Great Scott, old man! What have you got your back up about?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

(By Harry Edwards.)

Origin of the human family according to the speaking leaf of an ancient Tribe of Redmen:

"In the beginning, a race of men sprang up out of the earth as plants and flowers and came forth in the beauty of the springtime. This race peopled the whole earth then passed away and the earth remained without human creatures on it for unknown ages. In the course of time, however, the sun had compassion on the earth and sent forth a lovely maiden to again populate it. The name of this lovely goddess was Arizona (which means: "The Maiden Queen." Arizona dwelt upon the earth a long, long time in lonely solitude, when, on a certain lovely May morning, while resting beneath the shade of the quivering old maples, a drop of dew fell from heaven and rested upon her bosom, and she became the mother of two children, a son and a daughter, and these were the original ancestors of the Zuni Indians, from which people sprang all other races of men."

Ruskin says:

"In all things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked will see the crooked, and the men who look for the straight will see the straight."

No character is complete which lacks moral sunshine. Many a man has failed because he was too serious—because he thought life was too important, and too short to be trifled with, as he put it. Cheerfulness is as necessary to man as sunshine is to the flower. The fact is, the cheerful life is the happy productive life. Nothing normal can be produced in darkness or in the shade. Fun is just as necessary in the normal life as water is to a fish or oil to the machinery."

Then, in a city like ours where can the necessary social conditions be obtained? But one answer can be given, and that is—membership in the various orders in our midst. Moral worth, honor and integrity are the requisites for desirable members—not wealth and social position alone. The poor position just as welcome as the rich, and the rich just as the poor, so long as he has the moral worth. We believe in the American doctrine of "All men are born free and equal." Every man of sterling qualities will be welcome around the altars of any or all the orders located in South San Francisco.

Lest we forget, may we say—We cannot retain our own happiness in life, unless we constantly diffuse it in deeds of good will and helpfulness for others.

Under the Green Light.

Cube sugar and ivory piano keys are inspected under the ghastly greenish rays of mercury vapor lamps with greater speed and accuracy than can be attained in ordinary daylight. And impurity in sugar manifests itself by changing the white to a shade of yellow. To detect impurities, plates of the crystallized sugar one inch thick are examined by a man looking through them toward a mercury vapor lamp of the kind which is a familiar adjunct of the galleries of postcard photographers. When thus viewed, according to the Electrical World, the yellow impurities stand out clearly in the bluish green light. The color of ivory varies from the outside to the center of the tusk to such an extent that manufacturers sort the pieces into sixteen different shades. Formerly this sorting could be done only in bright daylight, but with the light of the mercury vapor lamp grading can be done without limitation to any hour of the twenty-four.

"You will admit that two and two make four."

"Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "But if you're dealing with millions you ought to make two and two produce a very much larger total than four."

If Dreadnoughts are built much larger not only will the Panama Canal have to be widened out but the oceans will have to be deepened.

Even the biggest ship in the world cannot be the biggest ship long.

Many a so-called opportunity is merely an optical illusion.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM

Following is the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Sacramento:

The representatives of the Republican party in convention assembled at Sacramento, California, September 15, 1914, present to the people of the State of California the following declaration of principles and policies:

Responsibility.

We recognize the grave responsibility now resting upon the Republican party of California. Two years hence the Republican party is destined to return to power in the nation. The California registration of 472,677 Republicans, as against that of 460,904, the combined registration of Progressives and Democrats, indicates clearly that a majority of the people of California desire at this time to return to the prosperous conditions which have always prevailed under Republican administration.

Republican Progress and Construction. Prior to the year 1912 the Republican party can justly be said to have been the party of continuous administration of the affairs of this country, unparalleled in the history of any country or of any political party, for the unity of its party organization, and the sound, progressive and successful administration of the affairs of the nation, and in a majority of the states. Under the administration of the Republican party the American people have enjoyed not only the greatest growth in population, in opportunity, and in wealth, but also in all that pertains to the advancement of civilization.

Republican State Record.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the position of the Republican party concerning certain ideas and laws which have been enacted and are therefore not an issue at the present time, we affirm and cite the records of the Legislature in substantiation that the following laws owe their initiation and existence to the Republican party and its members: The Direct Primary Law; the Juvenile Court Law, the "full train crew" law, the Child Labor Law, the Anti-Racetrack gambling law; and separation of state and county taxation; the net container law; the Workmen's Compensation Act; the purity of public law; the judicial system; the law; the pure food law; women's suffrage by constitutional amendment; laws for the protection of women and children; State Highways Act; banking laws, and a multitude of others which mark and symbolize the progress and development of the people of the State of California, and it will be the purpose of the Republican party to maintain, develop, protect and enlarge those ideas in the light of existing conditions.

Division of the Republican Party in 1912. Factional differences and selfish personal ambitions led a portion of the Republican party to desert its ranks in 1912, and to the organization of a third party. This division of the Republican forces resulted in a democratic victory, notwithstanding that the democratic vote was far less than the total of the Republican and third party vote.

Betrayal of the Republican Party.

We appeal to the State electorate to repudiate at the polls these members of the state administration who, elected by Republican suffrages, deserted the party, disfranchised the entire Republican electorate, and seized the organization of the Republican party for their own selfish purposes. We regard this action as an outrageous breach of trust.

Republican Party Frees Itself.

Prior to the organization of the third party the Republican party had accomplished the task of freeing the state and the party from the control of malignant interests and influences. Under the leadership of and encouraged by the present State administration, extreme and radical tendencies have developed, which are contrary to the principles of the Republican party, and wholly adverse to the best interests of the people. The Republican party must now check these tendencies.

Extravagance of Present Administration. We especially emphasize the fact that under the guise of progress and reform the number of employees of this state has been so augmented that the state government has passed entirely beyond reasonable bonds. We charge that the present administration is responsible for the financial depression in California during the past two years, causing the loss of thousands of jobs from local enterprises, and the refusal of investors, both at home and abroad, to aid in the development of this state.

Pledge of Economy.

Since the state has suffered immeasurably as the result of the extravagance of the present administration, the expenditures of which have been double those of any former administration, we hereby pledge that if elected to office, the administration of the Republican party, we hereby shall secure the highest efficiency in state departments at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers.

Equal Consideration for All.

The position of honor belongs to the people, and we pledge our candidate for Governor, if elected, to accord to every citizen, regardless of party affiliations, the same courteous consideration. No trust, whether executive or ministerial, should be prostituted by being made the instrument of political revenge, or a clearing house for political rewards.

Too Much Legislation.

The state is suffering from too much legislation. We pledge our nominees to enact fewer laws. Laws should be enacted for the guidance and the direction of the people, should be as few as possible, and so clear in phrasing that every citizen can know what they mean. The last two Legislatures multiplied laws so rapidly, on so many subjects, that the average citizen finds almost him every act subject to legal control. Industry, trade and business are suffering from socialistic and demagogic attacks. The time has come to call a halt not upon constructive legislation, but upon political demagoguery.

San Francisco Harbor.

Four years ago the people voted \$9,000,000 for the purpose of improving San Francisco's water front, so that the city might have one of the best equipped and most convenient ports in the world. This great work has been neglected, to the injury of San Francisco, and the commercial and shipping interests of the state. Instead of constructing docks and wharves, there has been built up a great political machine, increasing thereby the payroll of that port nearly 100 per cent. We pledge ourselves to put the port of San Francisco once more on a business basis, to expend what remains of the nine millions in building up-to-date steel and concrete wharves and docks, and in other improvements.

Municipal Control of San Francisco Harbor Front.

As an act of justice we believe that, since all other ports of the state have

been placed under municipal control, San Francisco should be granted the same measure of autonomy. By this means San Francisco will be free to build up its shipping interests, not only benefiting itself but the entire State, and at the same time there will have been abolished one of the chief sources of corruption in State politics.

State Highways.

In 1910 the people voted eighteen millions for the purpose of building a state highway system. Several millions of dollars have already been expended, and only a small portion of the system has been completed. The State Highway Commission should be taken out of politics and placed on a business basis, and the remaining money expended properly and promptly in constructing such a system of highways as contemplated by the State Highway Act, and this we pledge ourselves to do.

Schools.

We are in favor of a readjustment of the state school system to the needs of the state. California has always been foremost in affording its children the highest educational facilities, and we believe that in keeping with our educational ideals and traditions there should be larger opportunities for vocational training, along with more thorough foundation in elementary studies.

Prisons.

We are in favor of a revision of the State Prison system which shall bring our penitentiaries up to the modern standard of scientific and humane handling of criminal prisoners.

Industrial Peace.

We believe that a more economical method should be found for adjusting the differences which at times arise between large employers and those who labor as employees, and a scientific and just method for arriving at a clear understanding of the issues involved and for adjusting them in the interests of humanity, economy and efficiency. The Republican party has ever been interested in the preservation and development of the industries of the state. We believe that the question should receive careful and conscientious investigation and that all those interested in industry should be brought together in an endeavor to find a satisfactory and economical method of solving this great question. Under Republican administration the Federal Government created the Commission on Industrial Relations for this purpose, and we hereby affirm our belief that investigation of this kind will point the way to a just and equitable solution of industrial disputes.

The Direct Primary.

The direct primary law was originally conceived by the Republican party and the Republican party reaffirms its belief in its principles. We believe that practical experience are demonstrating the necessity for its simplification, and that the question should be carefully studied, with a view of ascertaining some method of lessening the cumbersome and expensive procedure at present in effect.

State Railroad Commission.

We reaffirm our approval of and faith in the reorganization of California reorganized under a Republican administration two years before the present administration came into power. The constitutional amendment under which this commission was granted powers, second only to those of the Supreme Court of the State, received the approval of a majority of all parties. It was conceived under a Republican administration, and under a Republican administration it will be firmly upheld and maintained. In view of the political activity of members of this quasi-judicial body we believe that its position as a court of arbitration between the people and the public utilities will be strengthened by legislation prescribing that members of that commission shall take no part in party politics.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

We approve, in principle, the Workmen's Compensation Act. This humanitarian measure was framed by Republicans and supported by Republicans. We believe that the operation of this law demonstrates some defects which should be corrected after thorough investigation of the subject.

Merchant Marine.

We believe in aiding American shipping by such enactments, state and federal, as will revive the merchant marine of the nation, essential to national defenses and growth of our foreign trade. California, with eight hundred miles of sea coast, should command the commerce of the Pacific, and should be one of the greatest maritime states of the world. We favor the enactment of laws regulating the registering of ships, port charges, pilotage and taxation that will attract shipping at home and abroad.

Tariff Policy.

We especially reassert our faith in the tariff policy of the Republican party. We have seen how the democratic tariff has brought stagnation to business throughout the nation, and threatened disaster to industries peculiar to the state. It appears to have been ingenious devices to injure California. It has opened our ports to importations of food stuffs produced under conditions of labor and investment with which our standard of living does not permit competition. It undermines our home industries, without reducing the cost of living. The consumer pays as much as ever, but with less to pay with.

The Democratic platform declared that tariff reduction should be made upon articles entering into competition with trust controlled products. But when that party attained power, about the only articles it appeared to find in this class were products of the farm, orchard and dairy, ninety per cent of which placed on the free list; without, however, any reduction in the cost of living.

The conditions that exist in this state with respect to the removal and reduction of the tariff could never have been brought about but for the treachery and desertion of the Republican party by the leaders of the radical element of the third party, who are equally responsible with the Democratic party therefore.

We demand that tariff duties be levied in a manner to equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, and we favor a return to the Republican policies of protection to American industry, American labor and the American producer.

Before the European War had afforded an excuse for an extraordinary tax, revenues were falling off, and the balance of trade was going against the United States to an extent that foreshadowed the necessity of some emergency method of replenishing the treasury.

Woman Suffrage.

It is our firm conviction that the enfranchisement of women, endorsed in the Republican platform four years ago as a plain act of justice, has been of great benefit to the state and its institutions.

Party Integrity.

Believing that political parties are absolutely essential to the welfare of the people, and that their abolition would be a step toward confusion and irresponsibility in governmental affairs, we pledge our nominees to take such action in enacting laws that will effectually safeguard and preserve the integrity of all parties.

POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER

The European conflict now waging acquires its most terrifying aspect through the use of modern mechanical equipment. Munitions of war even more scientific and death-dealing than the public had expected have appeared upon the continental battlefield. Devices which have been kept secret until such time as they might confer advantage, providential or strategic, upon their owners, are reported from time to time. It is this pronounced phase of the war which Popular Mechanics Magazine successfully endeavors to present to its readers. Censorship in the involved territory has been stricter than on any previous occasion, yet the October magazine contains, besides a handsome and pertinent cover design, sixteen pages made up chiefly of views direct from the scenes of the conflict. Aerial warfare, so long heralded, and now an awful actuality, is discussed; the fortifications of Liege are fully described, and the mobilization of troops is graphically portrayed.

The October Popular Mechanics Magazine contains, all told, 278 articles and 385 illustrations. While the European war is the topic of prime interest, there is much else in the October magazine worthy of consideration. Page views or groups of views depict enforced sanitation in the Panama Canal zone; the great cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York, which is building under the "guild system" used in the Middle Ages; making ammunition for naval guns at Iona Island; Sikh military forces of India; working the marble quarries of Vermont; an aquatic city built on stilts; odd music makers of the Eastern hemisphere, etc. An article on "Training Boys for Real Life," by Frank Parker Stockbridge, describes an ideal school in Indiana where "academic instruction goes hand in hand with the practical work of farm, gardens, and shops." A project somewhat similar in character, though altogether different in motive, is the colony of "Little Landers" in California, also described in the October magazine. These people work a small amount of land for all there is in it both in the way of health and profit, and meet many modern problems by combining their interests.

Among other devices described in the October magazine, are a gun that tacks signs on buildings; a double-decked street car used in Columbus, Ohio; pneumatic scenery; a portable movie projector; a machine for building woven-wire fence; an electric gyroscope; an electric locomotive with a pusher arm; an autographic camera; machines for scrubbing floors; a gas heating system that needs no furnace; extinguishing apparatus for oil fires; marine bomb for making deep-sea soundings; etc.

The Shop Notes department has detailed instructions for constructing an aerial propeller, besides many other illustrated articles of practical importance. Some features of the Amateur Mechanics department for October are: "How to Make a Candy Floss Machine;" "Plotting a Camera Survey;" "How to Build a Skiff," and "A Pushmobile Race." Every article is "written so you can understand it."

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll of the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1915, has been duly made, certified and delivered to me for the collection of City Taxes appearing thereon:

1. That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the second Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock, p. m., and unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock, p. m., an additional five per cent will be added thereto. That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock, p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

2. That all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable. That the taxes on all personal property unsecured by real property, are due and payable between the second Monday in October and the last Monday in November.

PAYMENT OF TAXES may be made at the time herein specified, at the office of the TAX COLLECTOR, 310 LINDEN AVENUE, in the City of South San Francisco.

South San Francisco, September 26, 1914. HENRY W. KNEESE, Marshal and Ex-officio Tax Collector of the City of South San Francisco.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the City of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

South San Francisco is on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller & Co. Paint Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, the Pacific Coast Steel Company, the Pacific Car and Equipment Company, the Standard Corrugated Pipe Works, the Shaw Batcher Pipe Works, Enterprise Foundry and Prest-o-Lite Works. The Meese-Gottfried Machinery Company of San Francisco and the American Marble and Mosaic Company have purchased land and will soon operate. South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

**NEXT TIME
 YOU BAKE---**

USE

CALIFENE

It will make your friends wonder how you get that nice, rich, savory crust they somehow cannot bake. Be generous. Give them the secret. Tell them about Califene, the new shortening that makes every baking day cheerful. Be sure they remember the name Califene, made in South San Francisco and sold everywhere in California.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Manufactured from the purest vegetable oil and selected beef fat in a modern and sanitary plant
 under the watchful eyes of U. S. Government Inspectors.

Western Meat Company

THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
Enterprise Publishing Co.
Everett I. Woodman, Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter, December 19, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, in advance.....\$2 00
Six Months " 1 00
Three Months " 50
Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office on Linden Avenue, near Bank.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

Now that our streets are paved, and no loose stock at large, and our fair so soon to open, the looks of our city comes very near to the hearts of most of our residents. In order to start a movement to beautify, let the Woman's Club come together again, and continue a work so well begun some years ago. Let all work to help, not only our city, but county. The club has a small balance in the bank. The land company, we are assured, will give its share to the improvement on the parkings along Grand avenue. Let every one join in planting the parkings in red geraniums and instruct the school children in civic pride. Cuttings are pledged in large quantities and the trustees will help in the planting and watering.

FLOWERS WANTED FOR SAN MATEO COUNTY EXHIBIT IN WORLD'S FAIR

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has pledged its every effort in the supply of cut flowers for the San Mateo county display in California building having a beautiful center pavilion in the best place in the displays. Mrs. W. J. Martin, as chairman for South San Francisco, asks every woman in South San Francisco to donate all the cut flowers possible from her garden to keep up the cut flower display in the ten months of the fair. Each month having a special flower, there will always be something in bloom. Seeds planted this fall will, many of them, be ready in the spring, and planting in the spring, be ready for summer and fall. An automobile truck, furnished by the commission, will go up to the grounds two or three times a week gathering up the flowers. Mrs. Martin will plan to receive the flowers and see them forwarded, and does earnestly ask the support and help of the women aside from the members of the auxiliary. She would also like more of the South San Francisco women to join the auxiliary. \$2 entitles one to the use of the Host Building which the Woman's Board is furnishing and maintaining.

Registration Will Close Oct. 3.

Registration for the general election will close October 3. In order to accommodate the voters who have not yet been enrolled, County Clerk Nash will keep his office open on the evenings of October 1, 2, and 3, until 9 o'clock.

MISSION OF PAIN.

Although looked upon as an evil, pain is kind. It tells that the laws of nature have been violated and warns us to correct the cause. If it were not for pain we would go on doing things that would destroy us. Pain is a warning that something is wrong, and instead of trying to hush the pain with some drug we should seek to remove the cause.

Gardening—The undersigned does all kinds of gardening, pruning and grafting in a first-class manner. Leave orders with P. Ruize at Baden Cash Store. George Delia. Advt.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The county board of supervisors met in regular session in Redwood City last Monday.

Among considerable other business the following was transacted:

Miss Eddy, a representative of the state library at Sacramento, addressed the board and asked that a tax be provided to establish a county branch of the state library.

It was ordered on motion of Supervisor Blackburn, seconded by Supervisor Casey that a tax of 2 cents be levied for that purpose.

Two petitions were received from residents of Colma, asking that additional lights be placed in that lighting district.

On motion of Supervisor Casey, seconded by Supervisor Blackburn, the petitions were granted and referred to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

A petition, signed by Henry Fuches and others of Colma, was received, asking the board to take action as a body to secure a better telephone service for that community.

The petition was accepted on motion of Supervisor Casey, seconded by Supervisor Blackburn, and was referred to the district attorney who will bring the matter to the attention of the railroad commission.

Mrs. Nora Jacano of Daly City applied for aid from the indigent fund, representing that she had been deserted by her husband and needed help in the support of her two children.

She was granted \$8 per month on motion of Supervisor Casey, seconded by Supervisor Blackburn.

Mrs. Emma Pinto of the first township was recommended for the usual state aid in the support of her half-orphan child on motion of Supervisor Casey, seconded by Supervisor Blackburn.

The board acted upon the bid of F. R. Ritchie for constructing item number two of the automobile boulevard near the county line at Colma. The bid was presented at the last meeting of the board and was referred until this session. The bid was accepted and the award made to Mr. Ritchie, on motion of Supervisor Casey, seconded by Supervisor Francis.

On motion of Supervisor Casey, seconded by Supervisor Francis, the district attorney and clerk were directed to prepare a petition to the railroad commission for the establishment of a grade crossing at Holy Cross cemetery.

On motion of Supervisor Casey, seconded by Supervisor Francis, the district attorney was directed to prepare an ordinance abating the offensive features in connection with the shipping of fertilizer into Colma.

The district attorney presented two affidavits signed by G. W. Galloway accusing W. R. Markt and Peter Testa of conducting disorderly houses at Visitation in the first township, by permitting gambling on their premises.

It was ordered, on motion of Supervisor MacBain, seconded by Supervisor Francis, that the accused appear at the next regular meeting and show cause why their licenses should not be revoked.

Chris Stader, president of the County Poultry Association, sent a communication asking that a donation be made to assist the association in holding its annual exhibit to be held in Redwood City in November.

It was ordered, on motion of Supervisor Blackburn, seconded by Supervisor Brown, that \$50 be appropriated.

The auditor's estimate of the taxes required for the coming year was read and accepted on motion of Supervisor MacBain, seconded by Supervisor Casey.

After consideration of the auditor's estimate the following resolution establishing the tax rate was adopted on motion of Supervisor MacBain, seconded by Supervisor Francis:

Resolved, that by virtue of the authority vested in the board of supervisors by and under the provisions of Section 2714, Chapter V, Article 2 of Part 3, of the Political Code as amended:

It is hereby ordered that the rates of taxes levied by the board of supervisors of the county of San Mateo,

state of California, for the fiscal year 1914, for state and county purposes upon each one hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of the property in the County of San Mateo, State of California, be and the same are hereby fixed and ordered collected as follows:

Panama (state) .....	.039
General .....	.60
School .....	.31
Salary .....	.15
Indigent .....	.083
Road fund regular .....	.40
Road fund special .....	.20
Court House interest .....	.014
Court House furn. interest .....	.004
County Highway road bond interest .....	.24
Panama county) .....	.06
	2.100

That the total rate of \$2.10 on each one hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of the property in the county of San Mateo, State of California, outside of the incorporated cities and towns.

Special school taxes for South San Francisco; San Bruno, Lomita Park, Millbrae and Visitation, were levied as follows: South San Francisco, .26; San Bruno (special), .18; San Bruno (kindergarten), .05; Lomita, .11; Millbrae, .04; Visitation, .02.

High school maintenance rate for South San Francisco was made .22.

Rates were also made to raise funds for payment of school bonds and interest.

Chairman Brown announced that last Monday was the day fixed by law for the apportionment of railroad assessments for the year 1914 as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, and that such business should now be in order.

On motion of Supervisor Casey, seconded by Supervisor Blackburn, an order was made apportioning the assessments of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, the Ocean Shore Railway Company, the Central Pacific Railway Company, and the Pullman Palace Car Company, as filed by the State Board of Equalization.

VISITACION GAMBLING HOUSES RAIDED

Headed by Under Sheriff J. J. Shields, a posse consisting of Geo. E. Jones, F. Owen, George Roth, Martin Walsh, Harley Mansfield and J. Collins swooped down upon the gambling dens in Visitation Valley last Sunday about 4 o'clock and arrested several of the gambling house proprietors, took about 1000 in coin and the gambling apparatus. The raid was planned by District Attorney Swart and Sheriff Mansfield and was timed just right to catch the places in full swing. Several hundred gamblers and on-lookers were found in the resorts.

The first place raided was the "Real Thing Club" conducted by Wm. Markt, otherwise known as "Beefsteak Bill." The posse gained an entrance and several shots were fired. The proprietor was placed under arrest and the gambling devices were taken with the money at stake. The on-lookers were not arrested.

The posse next raided the "Wheelman's Exchange" where Peter Testa, the proprietor, and several others were arrested.

The prisoners were released on \$250 cash bail each. On Tuesday the gamblers were arraigned by Justice of the Peace, P. E. Lamb of Burlingame, before whom the warrants of arrest were sworn out. Following are the names of those arraigned and the trial dates: Wm. Markt, set for trial before the court for October 2; Connie Regan, trial October 14 before a jury; John Farren, trial September 23; Chas. Tait, trial October 7; John Price jury trial, October 6; Ah Hing forfeited \$250 bail; Peter Testa, trial October 12. Warrants of arrest have been issued for China Mary, George Henry and Bill Wheeler.

All except John Farren are out on bail. Farren could not give bail and is in the county jail. Markt and Testa, the two proprietors, have been cited to appear before the supervisors at the first meeting in October to show cause why their saloon licenses should not be revoked.

Notice. The cleaning of fine fabrics from this date on will be cleaned in San Francisco and pressed in South San Francisco. Suits made to order \$20 up. All kinds of alterations made. Work called for and delivered. Phone Gaerdes Grocery Store. Hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. E. A.

BUY COTTON! AID STATE GROWERS

Although scarcely a week has elapsed since launching of the plan for the purchase of cotton by individuals, firms and organizations throughout the United States as a means of helping the growers of the South through the temporary war stagnation in the market for that staple, the movement has attained formidable proportions and is accomplishing practical results.

This year's is the largest cotton crop in the history of the industry in the Imperial Valley, and the growers there believe that if the buy-a-bale of cotton plan in California and on the Pacific Coast is applied to the purchase of Imperial cotton, material relief will be rendered in the solution of the cotton problem that confronts them.

Strong endorsement of the movement was further forthcoming from the Imperial Valley Chamber of Commerce and each of the directors followed up the action by personally buying a bale of Imperial cotton.

The plans formulated by leading society and club women on both sides of San Francisco Bay insure many entertainments in the next few weeks, the motif of every one being the protection of the cotton surplus in the country and the support of the industries south of the Mason and Dixon line.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

King George of England has given instructions that planting be undertaken at Sandringham on a large scale, thus affording employment for a considerable number of men.

Two life boats of the steam schooner Francis H. Leggett, which sank 60 miles south of the Columbia River Friday, with a loss of approximately 70 lives, came ashore on Neah-Kah-Nie beach, near Nehalem. Neither boat contained any victims of the disaster.

The declaration of war by the Congressional Suffrage Union against all Democratic candidates for Congress in the states where women vote occasioned a slashing attack upon the union by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association of Woman's Suffrage.

The Netherlands Government has entered the United States markets as a large purchaser of supplies, according to a New Orleans broker, who says he has been commissioned as purchasing agent at that port. The Holland-American liner Maartendijk sailed from there a few days ago with the first shipment, consisting of 220,000 bushels of grain, 300 bales of cotton and other products.

Congress, which has been in continuous session for eighteen months, is almost ready to send word to the President that it has completed its work. Unless the European war should precipitate conditions now unforeseen, legislative tasks in hand should be finished within a few weeks. Administration leaders said they could see no reason why adjournment should not be taken by October 15.

Unless a prompt and satisfactory explanation is forthcoming of the action of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, in receiving and forwarding a message from the British cruiser Suffolk to a British admiralty agent in New York regarding supplies for the warship, the company's station at Siasconset, Mass., will be closed "for all communication." This was the reply made by Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department to protests of the company against the right of the United States to establish censorship over its stations. The warning was contained in a letter addressed to John W. Griggs of New York, president of the company.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY

CHARLES M. MORSE
PROGRESSIVE

Are You Going Visiting?

Tell Us About It So We Can Tell Your Friends and Acquaintances.

THE MORE YOU ADVERTISE
THE BUSIER YOU GET

FRATERNAL DIRECTORY.

Francis Drake Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M., meets at Metropolitan Hall first Friday every month for stated meetings. E. N. Brown, Master. H. F. Mingledorff, Secretary.

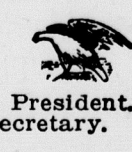


South San Francisco Lodge, No. 850, The Fraternal Brotherhood, meets every 2d and 4th Mondays in Lodge Hall. W. C. Schneider, President. Leon DeLange, Secretary.

Tippecanoe Tribe No. 111, I. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in Metropolitan Hall. Visiting Bros. welcome. Frank Robinson, Sachem. G. E. Kiessling, Chief of Records.



South City Aerie No. 1473, F. O. E., meets every Tuesday evening in Metropolitan Hall at 8 p. m. Oswald Lockhart, Worthy President. Geo. A. Kneese, Secretary. Visiting brothers welcome.



San Mateo Lodge, No. 7, Journeymen Butchers, P. and B. A., meets every 1st and 3d Mondays in the Lodge Hall, at 7:30 p. m. Peter Lind, President. J. E. Sullivan, Secretary.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. H. G. PLYMIRE
Surgeon

Hours: 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Office, 500 Grand Avenue, South S. F.

J. W. COLEBERD

ATTORNEY AT LAW

South San Francisco, San Mateo Co. Cal.

Phone Main 222

IVAN W. KEITH, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office Hours: 2 to 4, 6:30 to 8 p. m.

403 Grand Ave. South San Francisco.

Dr. J. C. McGovern

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Office: Kauffmann Building

South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal.

DRAYAGE AND EXPRESSAGE

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Light and Heavy Hauling promptly attended to. Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Railroads, Hotels, Residences, Etc., at reasonable rates.

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HAY AND GRAIN

Office: With Wells, Fargo & Co.
Phone, Main 224 Grand Ave.

Just Arrived

A Complete Stock of
New Spring Styles

L. A. Crossett and W. B. Douglas
SHOES

Standard Price Goods

Dowd's Shoe Store

Phone 365.

F. FURINO

Sanitary Plumbing and Gasfitting
Tinning and Jobbing. Estimates furnished new work. All work guaranteed.
553 Grand Avenue
South San Francisco California

A. G. BISSETT

CONTRACTOR

All kinds of Grading, Excavating and Dirt Hauling done. South San Francisco, Cal.

"The Hub"

Chas. Guidi Tailoring Co.
We have received a splendid line of men's, ladies' and boys' suits, and we sell them at reasonable prices. Our line of Adler's Collegian Clothing is the best ready-made clothing on the Pacific Coast. We sell them at \$10.00, and \$2.00 per week. Phone 632.

313-315 GRAND AVE.

Expert Hair Cutting, Hot Baths, Razors Honed

—AT—
METROPOLITAN BARBER SHOP

MEXICAN SITUATION GROWING SERIOUS

Old Federal Element Ready to Join Forces

Although the Washington authorities are still hopeful for peace in Mexico, the late developments in the situation there would indicate that the break between Carranza and Villa is serious. This is how the situation stands: Villa in message defies Carranza: "You are at liberty to pursue any course that may please you." Felix Diaz and Carbajal, the provisional President after Huerta's downfall, to join Villa; old Federal element believed to be financing Villa's latest uprising. General Obregon held as hostage by Villa at Chihuahua; Governor Maytorena leaves for the front to join troops marching on Hill's Constitutional forces; railroad bridges burned and all preparations made for battle; Washington makes no changes in its plan to withdraw troops from Vera Cruz; Mexico City and Vera Cruz in panic.

All the telegraph and telephone wires and the railroad linking the capital and Vera Cruz have been cut. General Funston, in command of the United States forces at Vera Cruz, and W. W. Canada, the American Consul, have been unable to ascertain the reason for severing communications or to ascertain what is transpiring in Mexico City.

Canada has recommended the advisability of retaining the American troops in Vera Cruz until conditions are more normal.

Official Washington's move in the Mexican situation is arousing much speculation. It was pointed out by officials that Villa's success at arms against Carranza depends largely upon the action of Washington in replacing the embargo on arms which had been lifted at Carranza's ascension to power at the national capital. The Orozco revolt against the Madero government was defeated, it was declared, by a strict embargo imposed by the United States Government, and Villa agents assert that the new movement depended largely upon the attitude of the Washington Government more than on internal conditions. However, the Washington government will take no steps to interfere in the quarrel.

General Carranza informed the American consular representatives that he would not attack Villa, but would order his forces to remain on the defensive.

The movement of Mexican military prisoners, 5000 refugees collected in the United States during the past revolutions, has not been affected by the sudden turn of affairs.

TERSE CALIFORNIA NEWS

A gigantic peace meeting was held in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Sunday; peace meetings were also held in several other towns of the State.

The California State Fair closed with probably a record of the greatest eight-day exposition of California's resources in the State's history. All aggregate attendance records for past years also were broken.

Nearly one-half million dollars represents the value of fruit shipments this season from the California Central Canneries' plant located at Yuba City. The last car of peaches has been shipped and now the work for sixty days will be on tomatoes.

Hiram Johnson received 20,713 "write-in" votes at the primary election, according to returns received at the office of Secretary of State Jordan, in Sacramento. The following is a list of the "write-in" vote given the Governor: Republican, 14,448; Democrat, 4454; Socialist, 713; Prohibition, 1116.

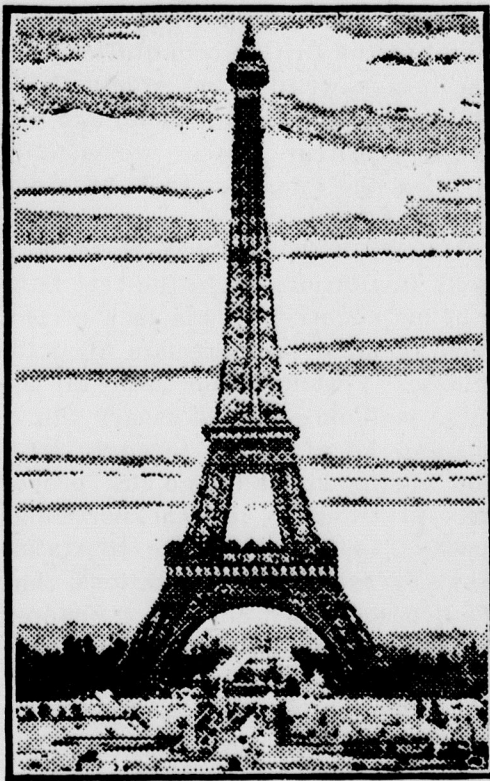
Statistics bearing on the growth of the apple industry in the State show that the forthcoming California Apple Show, which opens October 1st, in San Francisco, will exhibit the most perfect fruit gathered from 5,784,000 trees—three times the number of trees that gave fruit to the first State apple show held five years ago.

Millions of dollars may be saved to the potato growers of the State of California, according to a statement made by the agricultural department of the University of California. In a united fight against preventable plant disease, in which proper crop rotation, and proper seed storage, plays an important part, is the saving to be made.

Some of the wineries in Sonoma County are holding back the announcement of the price of grapes pending

EIFFEL TOWER IN PARIS.

Wireless Station in
the French City.



decision as to the amount of war tax, as a sort of club over the heads of the growers. Sales of grapes have already been made as high as \$25 per ton and down to \$20. Now the market is at a standstill, growers expect good prices on account of the heavy shipments of California wine that will be sent to Europe on account of the war.

"Do not believe any of these stories of cruelties perpetrated by the soldiers now engaged in the war in Europe," writes R. E. Miller, president of the Owl Drug Company, news of whose safe arrival in New York from Europe reached San Francisco Saturday. Miller was accompanied home by Mrs. Miller and her sister, who were sojourning in Europe when war broke out. "The war is being fought according to international rules. These stories are told merely to arouse the feelings of the people," said Miller.

The hop barn on the Henry Leggett place, on the outskirts of Santa Rosa, containing 54,000 pounds of hops, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Intense excitement prevailed, as the fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin and followed closely upon the burning of the hop kilns on the Wasserman place. Chief of Police Boyes and Sheriff Smith have rounded up all suspicious characters and filled the jail. Half an hour prior to the fire watchmen inspected the premises. The drying of hops is in progress in many kilns all over the county, and each is being guarded.

The largest collection of skulls and jaws of prehistoric and modern races of men and skulls and plaster casts of the dental equipment of lower animals ever exhibited will be one of the educational features of the mouth hygiene display in the social economy exhibit of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. These skulls will demonstrate that the soft foods of civilized races and of domestic animals have caused diseases from which many barbarous races and all wild animals are immune. There will be a large display showing why wild animals and savages seldom have toothache. The display will occupy 600 square feet of space.

The latest plan submitted by City Engineer O'Shaughnessy of San Francisco to the Supervisors for relieving the congestion at the Ferry calls for the cutting of a new street from Spear to the Embarcadero at a point 137 feet 6 inches south of Market street and the construction of two steel and concrete bridges for pedestrians, one on each side of Market street, extending across the Embarcadero from the second story of the Ferry Building. The cost of the land for the proposed new street, 91 feet 6 inches wide, is estimated at \$380,000, the two foot bridges \$59,000, work to be done on the new street \$49,000, changes to be made in the second story of the Ferry Building \$15,000—total \$503,000.

Mount Lassen had two spectacular eruptions a few days ago. Both occurred with a cloudless blue sky for a background and both were of tremendous volume. Owing to a high wind from the north, smoke did not ascend to a great height, but was blown horizontally a few hundred feet above the crater in a southerly direction. The smoke cloud maintained its general form for over half an hour in each case and stretched for forty miles before it was dissipated. As the eruptions died down it was seen that the volcano spouted smoke from two craters, the new one to the north of the original crater. The third crater, reported a few days ago, was not in action. The least eruptions were Nos. 46 and 47, counting from May 30.

ALLIES HAVE TAKEN PERONNE

Berlin Says German Forces Have Captured Verennes

French official reports announce the occupation of Peronne by a detachment of French troops after violent fighting. Previous to the occupation of Peronne, upon which a few days ago the right wing of the German line rested, the allies made gains along the River Oise in the direction of Noye.

Between Rheims and the Argonne and east of the Argonne to the heights of the Meuse there have been violent German attacks, with slight gains of territory on each side.

German official reports announced that the French attempt to envelop the German left wing had failed.

The German report makes no mention of Peronne, but declares that Varennes, north of Verdun, has been captured by Germans and that the attack on the fortress of Verdun, the forts south of it and Lunville, is proceeding.

An additional report from General Sir John French described the violence of the fighting and the severe character of the German artillery bombardment.

The military expert of the London "Times" says that the casualty lists show the English have lost already over eleven hundred officers in killed, wounded or missing. This is two out of every five among those at the front.

KAISER'S SUBMARINES SINK ENGLISH CRUISERS

Three British armored cruisers were torpedoed and sunk by German submarines in the North Sea Tuesday, and out of a total personnel of 2265 officers and crew, 1565 perished.

The cruisers destroyed were the sister ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, of 14,000 tons each, built in 1900 at a total cost of \$12,000,000.

The cruisers were attacked by five submarines at 7:30 A. M. at a point which the naval authorities have not disclosed. Two of the German submarines taking part in the attack were sunk. The others escaped.

The Aboukir was on patrol duty when attacked. Like the cruiser Pathfinder, sunk by torpedo some time ago, it literally was blown to pieces. The destruction of the Aboukir was seen from the Cressy and Hogue. They steamed to its position and were in the act of lowering boats when they were torpedoed.

LIST OF THE MANY SHIPS SUNK IN ACTION

Following is a table of the principal losses suffered by the British and German fleets since the beginning of the war, the table including only warships the loss of which have been admitted officially:

British Losses.
August 6—Amphion, light cruiser, blown up by mine in North Sea with loss of 130 men.

September 5—Speedy, gunboat, blown up by mine in North Sea, loss unknown.

September 6—Pathfinder, fast cruiser, sunk by torpedo in North Sea.

September 20—Pegasus, light cruiser, shelled and disabled by German protected cruiser Koenigsberg in Zanzibar harbor.

September 22—Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, armored cruisers of 2,000 tons, carrying 755 men each, sunk by German submarines in North Sea.

Total warships lost, 7.

German Losses.

August 9—Submarine sunk during attack on British cruiser squadron in North Sea.

August 17—Hela, light cruiser, sunk by British submarine near Heligoland.

August 26—Magdeburg, cruiser, blown up by commander in Gulf of Finland.

August 28—Maintz and Koeln, light cruisers of 4000 tons, and two destroyers sunk during raid of British cruiser squadron into Heligoland light. In this encounter the British cruiser Arethusa and a British destroyer were badly damaged.

Total warships lost, 7.

Too Old For Lamb.

Diner (sarcastically) — Waiter, you may possibly recollect that I ordered roast lamb a long time ago. Waiter—Yes, sir, it will be ready directly. Diner—Well, kill another; I don't want mutton.—Boston Transcript.

American egg output is valued at \$1,000,000 a year.

PEACE MEASURES ARE HALTED

Wilson Endeavoring to Avoid Complications

Efforts of the United States Government to bring about peace in Europe practically are at a standstill, according to White House and State Department officials.

President Wilson, it is known, is endeavoring scrupulously to avoid thrusting the good offices of the United States upon any of the belligerents at an inopportune time, feeling that the spirit of resentment which possibly would result might produce unpleasant after effects for American policies and unnecessarily entangle the United States in the intricacies of European diplomacy.

The President is biding his time, hoping that as the war progresses and its cost is impressed upon the nations, some definite step will be taken by one of the belligerents which will enable the United States to help make peace.

There was a distinct feeling of satisfaction in Washington over the attitude of this Government among diplomatists representing the allied powers. While making no formal comments on the subject, they could not conceal the view that the time was not ripe for peace discussions.

A colored man brought his wife to the dentist one morning to have one of her teeth extracted. The dentist proposed giving the woman gas. The negro looked worried.

"Is dat necessary, sah?" he asked.

"Well, it would be much better for your wife," replied the dentist; "the tooth is a bad one and will be somewhat painful, I am afraid."

"I see, sah," said the colored man. "But couldn't you gib her suffin a little milder 'n gas, doctor? Couldn't you gib her gasoline?"—San Francisco Star

BRITISH FORCE JOINS JAPANESE

Will Begin Attack on Tsing Tau Defenses

A British detachment numbering 800 South Wales bordermen and 400 Indian Sikhs have been landed near Laos-han, China.

The Japanese Government, if it has not already begun to do so, evidently intends building a narrow gauge railway from the sea port of Lungkow, on the northern coast of the Chinese province of Shan Tung, to Kiaochow, the German concession on the Shan Tung peninsula.

Considerable suspicion has been aroused among the Chinese officials by the supposed intentions of Japan because of the precedent of the Antung-Mukden railway, which became ultimately a permanent broad gauge line.

Reports received at the capital from Lungkow say that the Japanese landed the railway material from the transports which brought the Japanese to the Chinese coast.

Eki Hiroki, the Japanese Minister at Peking, admitted to the Chinese Minister a few days ago the necessity of the Japanese constructing such a railway, the Minister explaining that siege artillery could not be transported over the Chinese roads.

The Foreign Office replied that the Government hoped the Japanese would respect the sovereignty of China.

There have been extensive movements of Chinese troops in the coast provinces, but the War Department announces they are designed against possible revolutionary outbreaks and to prevent anti-foreign demonstrations.

No. He Is Not.
Why is a short negro like a white man?
Because he is not a tall black.

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South San Francisco RAILROAD TIME TABLE

September, 1914.

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:08 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
7:01 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
7:16 a. m.
7:42 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:03 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:44 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 a. m.
9:53 a. m.
11:28 a. m.
1:42 p. m.
3:42 p. m.
5:14 p. m.
5:32 p. m.
7:28 p. m.
8:28 p. m.
(Except Saturday and Sunday)
11:39 p. m.
(Saturday and Sunday)

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:47 a. m.
7:17 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:28 a. m.
10:58 a. m.
11:58 a. m.
1:37 p. m.
3:17 p. m.
4:36 p. m.
5:24 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
5:58 p. m.
6:25 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
6:46 p. m.
8:28 p. m.
9:47 p. m.
12:02 p. m.
(Theatre Train)

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. Money order office open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

MAILS DISPATCHED.

South, 6:47 a. m.
North, 8:04 a. m.
South, 11:57 a. m.
North, 12:13 p. m.
South, 2:26 p. m.
North, 3:42 p. m.
North, 7:03 p. m.
MAILS RECEIVED.
North, 6:02 a. m.
South, 11:57 a. m.
North, 12:13 p. m.
South, 2:26 p. m.
North, 3:42 p. m.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

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Clerk.....W. J. Smith
Treasurer.....C. L. Kauffmann
Recorder.....Wm. Rehberg
Attorney.....J. W. Coleberd
Marshal.....H. W. Kneese
Night Watchman.....W. P. Acheson
Health Officer.....Dr. I. W. Keith
BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. H. G. Plymire, E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, Dr. I. W. Keith, Geo. Kneese (Secretary).

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—P. D. Broner, C. C. Conrad, E. N. Brown.

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Treasurer.....P. P. Chamberlain
Tax Collector.....A. McSweeney
District Attorney.....Franklin Swart
Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder.....H. O. Heiner
Sheriff.....J. H. Mansfield
Auditor.....Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud
Cor. and Pub. Adm.....Dr. H. G. Plymire
Surveyor.....James B. Neuman
Health Officer.....W. G. Beattie, M. D.
Officials—First Township
Supervisor.....James T. Casey
Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Johnson
Constables.....John F. Davis
Constables.....Jas. C. Wallace
Constables.....J. H. Parker
Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham

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MAKING ACQUAINTANCE

One day on leaving my bank after making a deposit I saw a lady at the next window—the paying teller's—trying to count a fat roll of bills. The lady was young and pretty—indeed, I was very much struck with her appearance. I thought of offering my services to count the bills for her, but this would put her on her guard against me as desiring to play a confidence game and get her money.

Finally she gave up the attempt and, rolling the bills into a wad, stuffed them into a portemonnaie and left the bank. I went out at another door, hailed a street car, got aboard; a lady got in behind me and sat down opposite me. She was the one I had seen in the bank. She was carrying her portemonnaie in her hand, inviting, so it seemed to me, some thief to snatch it. No one taking advantage of the offer she laid it on the seat beside her and proceeded to put on her gloves, which she had removed to count the money. The portemonnaie lay on the smooth surface of the seat ready to be shaken out of sight or into some thief's possession, but the lady didn't appear to worry about it, seeming far more afraid of tearing her gloves, which could not have cost over \$2, than of losing a fat roll of bills.

There is nothing that will touch the heart like stupidity. And it seemed to me that there was quite enough stupidity in this beautiful creature—her eyes were great soft brown ones and her hair was a shining chestnut—to make me love her forever. I watched her and her pocket book till I saw it slide into the crack between the seat and its back, disappearing behind the folds of her dress.

The car joggled on, most of the passengers gradually getting out. I was carried far beyond my destination, but if I had been intent on possessing myself of the lady's pocketbook I could not have been more absorbed in the situation. In fact, I did have designs on that pocketbook, but for a purpose different from that of using the money in it.

Having got her gloves on—without tearing them—the lady felt of her back hair, folded her plump little hands and was evidently lost in a day dream. She did not leave the car till it reached the terminal, and when she did she and I were the only persons in it. I waited till she had arisen and started for the door. There was the portemonnaie resting safely in the junction between the seat and its back. The lady's face was turned from me; the motorman was busy; I took up the portemonnaie, put it in my pocket and left the car. The lady started up a street. I followed her and, presently passing her, raised my hat and said:

"I beg pardon. Can you tell me where Mr. Smith lives?"

She turned her eyes upon me and asked:

"What Smith?"

"Why, Mr. Smith, of course! There's always one particular Smith in a place."

"I don't know any Mr. Smith at all."

This was said with hauteur.

"Would you mind my walking with you till you reach your home?" I asked.

"I certainly would."

"Well, then, I will leave you. I predict, however, that before twenty-four hours have passed you will give me an invitation to visit you. Here is my card."

She took the card and, tearing it into bits, scattered them on the sidewalk. At the same time her color was rising like a bay of Biscay tide.

"Good morning," I said, raising my hat with infinite politeness, and left her. At the same time I kept her in sight till I saw her enter a dwelling standing in handsome grounds and afterward inquired all about it and its occupants. Returning to the city, I mailed one of my cards to the address and waited. By noon the next day I received a note from a Miss Edith Bedford stating that if I was the gentleman who had sat opposite her in the car the day before and could tell her anything about a pocketbook she had lost she would be obliged if I would do so. I replied that I had joined her the day before for that purpose, but, noticing that there seemed to be something in my personality that was distasteful to her, I had felt it incumbent upon me to leave her. To this she sent an invitation for me to come and

see her. I did so and was eagerly received.

"Do you know anything about it?" she asked hurriedly.

"Have you found out anything about where Mr. Smith lives?" I asked in reply.

Her big eyes grew bigger. What could I mean?

I took her portemonnaie from my pocket and handed it to her. The change from the worried expression on her face to one of delight was ravishing.

"Where did you find it?" she asked.

"Where you left it on the seat in the car."

I insisted on her counting the money over till the amount came out twice alike—\$260—then rose to go. By this time my facetiousness began to dawn upon her. She asked me if there was nothing she could do to show her appreciation of my kindness in the matter, and I told her there was—I should like to make her acquaintance.

I made it so effectually that we are spending our lives together.

NEW STETTIN-BERLIN CANAL

From the engineering standpoint the new canal is a fine achievement. It has been carried in the most daring manner over hill and vale. Some two kilometers behind the railway station at Eberswalde the canal passes over the railway line, which had to be sunk at this point to the extent of 1.7 meters. It is a truly marvelous sight to see the trains puffing by underneath while overhead the heavily laden boats go sailing and steaming on their way. No less marvelous is the manner in which the canal has been constructed through the beautiful Rangose valley, where the little river Rangose is conducted under the canal by means of a specially constructed cement channel. A dam twenty-eight meters in height has been constructed right through the valley for a length of 1000 meters, and along this, high above the level of the valley, the canal has been laid. The finest piece of engineering work is, however, to be seen in the locks near Nieder-Pinow. Here the canal had to be sunk to the depth of fully thirty-six meters in order to descend to the level of the valley of the Oder. This sinking has been brought about by means of a series of locks, each one of which has a drop of nine meters. The entire length of the new canal is 100 kilometers, and the entire cost amounts to \$43,500,000 marks. The traffic along this new route is already showing a rapid development, everywhere new industrial plants are springing up. In Berlin and Spandau new and extensive docks have been constructed; an express service has been organized between Berlin and Stettin, and new steamship and towing companies have been organized for service on this canal.—Continental Correspondence.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The report of the Suez Canal Company for 1913 states that ten years ago vessels recording more than 4000 tons were not 22 per cent of the total passing through the canal; last year they were over 44 per cent. Ships of over 6000 tons ten years ago were but 1 per cent of the total; last year they were 5 per cent. In 1912 the average time was cut down by thirty-five minutes to sixteen hours nineteen minutes, which was maintained last year. Last year 5085 ships used the canal. The year 1913, while the total trade done was less than in 1912, showed a marked gain in the tonnage of loaded merchant ships. The quantity of merchandise carried was 25,775,000 tons, a record figure. The heavy business was bound east and south. It included coke from Great Britain, sugar from Adriatic ports, petrol from Russia and the United States and phosphates from Algeria and Tunisia. A special feature was the size of the consignments to India and farther Eastern ports of worked metals, machinery, and railway material, Burma, Siam, Indo-China and East Africa are increasing their trade with Europe. China and Japan are steadily and largely expanding their business, while India has from the first been a main supplier of traffic. The region directly tributary to the canal is also developing new industries.

BRITISH RAILWAY PORTERS.

I never had much fault to find with the British porter and sixpence system for baggage, E. S. Martin writes in Scribners. You have nothing to show for your trunk when you give it up but the British constitution, and that it is not written, but you have to take things as you find them, and under the British system we usually found all the things we took, even our umbrellas.

And the British railway porter is a lovely institution. He is the real father of his country. I was in a perfect frame of mind to appreciate his fatherliness. I wanted him to do all the work, including the necessary thinking, and he did it. I loved to have him hustle in and find us proper seats in trains. In that particular service I am seldom able to realize Jane's reasonable expectations, but the British porter did and I honored him for it with admiration and shillings.

And isn't a shilling a dear little talisman? I was so pleased with them. They do so much for you and leave you with a cheerful glow and a sense of having parted with a true friend. You can get quite a lot of them for \$5, and they are the cheapest thing for the money that you can buy in England. Even their fractions are nice; very desirable and convenient; companionable while they stay with you and remunerative when they leave. I tried to keep always provided with shillings and their silver fractions, and duly duty also with pennies, which are issued in England in large folio editions.

I can remember when our honor little cents were of a dignified amplitude like that. Did they buy more then, do you suppose? Certainly they were of more relative importance in the scheme of things than cents are now, and I am not sure but that it would be an operation worth trying on the high cost of living to make them big again.

FRONT DOORS ON TWO OCEANS

Secretary Seward had a vision that in the course of time the Pacific Coast would be the continent's front door as the Atlantic Coast now is. What he anticipated as the result of the development of Asiatic commerce has been hastened by the mere prospect of the opening of the Panama Canal. For the first time in history, wheat sells at the same price in Portland, Or., and Chicago. Quotations on the miraculous new crop are exactly the same in either place, which will get more than ever before, by about 8 to 10 cents a bushel.

The explanation in the grain trade is that at least some of the crop may seek Europe by the all water route through the Isthmus. What is sure is that charters are offering at \$2.50 per ton less to Europe than ever before, and the two faces of the continent have identical advantages in the world's market for foodstuffs. It the continent orients itself anew the railway rate fabric will be reconstructed as well as the steamship rates.

All schedules which are based on the Atlantic will undergo reconsideration if San Francisco and Portland are to become basing points for the origin of freight instead of destination points to take abnormally low rates because of water competition. The railways will take the same interest in the rates eastward from the Pacific as now westward from the Atlantic. The intermountain rate decision, which made such a sensation a few days ago, will take on a new face if the reduced rate on the new wheat sustains the interpretation put upon it in Portland this week.—New York Times.

As between the submarine and the aeroplane, it is a tossup as to which involves the more danger.



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APPLY TO

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MISS RUE.

We were sitting on the upper piazza—father, Nemour, and I—the river flowing broadly before us, the fresh air coming up, salt and strong from Hampton Roads. The New York steamer went by going into Norfolk, and then the great swells made by her paddles began pressing in-shore and breaking upon the sand. I watched them through the haze of Nemour's cigar—listened to them through the sound of father's discussion on Southern politics.

"Papa," said I irreverently, "when do you think she'll come?"

Papa stopped at the word reconstruction.

"Who, Pussy?"

"Miss Rue."

"You may expect her any time, Slippers. She may come to-night. You'd better have supper late. As I was saying, Nemour, the Southern people—I slipped away. I went into the kitchen and told Queen Victoria (our cook) that we would not have supper served until a possible traveler had had time to come from the city; to make fresh tea and slice some cold chicken.

Well, papa's deceased partner's daughter, Miss Rue, was a beauty. With her mass of golden hair, her rose-and-lily face, her gorgeous figure, she was affluently lovely. I was quite awed by her appearance, but she seemed a source of inspiration to the gentlemen. I never knew them half so entertaining.

It was a kind of an enchanted evening as she sat among us upon the piazza, the evening dress of pale blue silk she had donned shimmering in the warm twilight, a magnolia rose she had placed among the laces at the throat surrounding her with its sweetness. She was animated, entertaining, full of fresh gossip, and had been very quiet so long. Why, I had forgotten how delightful Nemour could laugh.

To be sure we had found our Southern life no laughing matter. The market had been overcrowded by more extensive fruit-growers, though tons of our grapes purpled upon their poles and we had acres of strawberries and orchard pears. We were counted out—one, at least, too many; and it was a bitter disappointment to father, and to my future husband, Nemour St. Jan.

We, the Amberleys, were distantly connected with the St. Jean family, and three years before, Nemour and I had become engaged. But I was very young, only eighteen, and papa had advised us to wait a little, Nemour being in business together, and considering that unfortunately fatal move to the South. But the disappointment had grown an old story, and now—Now Miss Rue had come.

She descended to breakfast in a white linen wrapper, a bunch of pink and white beach-flowers at the belt,—her eyes, refreshed by rest, as blue as lapis lazuli. Again the animation broke forth; she praised Queen Victoria's cooking, and papa related my culinary struggles before the family had consented to the advent of a negro cook and resigned themselves to hoe-cake and bacon and cabbage as staple articles of food. Though it wasn't as bad as that, for I could and did, make cream biscuits beautifully and prepared devilled crab to perfection, papa confirmed.

After breakfast we went out to look at the Spanish bayonets, which had blossomed, and then Caro brought the buggy around and the gentlemen went in town.

Now, I was a little thing, and had not the least bit of confidence or dignity, and it was a great relief to find that Miss Rue didn't expect it of me, but directly called me "Nelly," and prepared to entertain herself at the piano.

But one, two, three weeks passed, and I didn't feel the least bit acquainted with her.

She appeared to be ten years older than I, in mind and manner, though she was not more than half that my senior; and I knew sometimes that she was actually talking down to me kindly.

She didn't do that with the others, for papa was fond of an argument, and they used to talk over my head for hours together. Nemour never entered upon discussion, but he seemed to get acquainted with her directly, and they soon established an actual intimacy.

One day it struck me into a great

blank to think that he cared more for her than for me.

Very soon after this I had chills and fever, and was confined to my room three weeks. Papa was anxious about me, because I never had been very strong. He could not spare his little "Slippers," as he called me (for the steps I had taken for him since I had been his housekeeper), and watched over me day and night. There was one other who should have showed solicitude, yet alas! Nemour's voice went under my windows, and I knew who else was in the boat as I listened to the splash of the oars—but he never came to kiss me in those dreary weeks.

Miss Rue came in sometimes and asked leave to do something for me; was, indeed, faultlessly kind; but her presence fevered and distressed me.

She was to stay all winter, because Papa was attending to some business for her, and it was better to have her by. How I shuddered as I looked forward to that winter, and I anticipated the blow which I felt must come.

I came down at last on papa's arm. And there was Nemour and Miss Rue sitting cozily in the breakfast-room, and talking about the Elgin marbles. I turned giddy and white as a ghost. They all flocked round me, and Nemour (from pity and remorse, I felt) kissed my hair and wasted bits of hands. I was dumb and unresponsive. How could they all seem so glad, I wondered, and such a wrong going on.

At breakfast it came out that papa wanted to go North to attend to land he owned there, and that Miss Rue was to go with him, to visit her friends in that locality, that both were to return in a fortnight.

Oh, if she would go, and never come back! I thought. My heart ached miserably. It was of no use to Nemour to seem so glad to see me again; for I knew it all for a miserable sham. I could not expect him to love me when she was by—poor, plain child that I was—and yet, and yet he was so precious to me that a very colossal passion racked me when I tried to give him to her. Oh, I knew that I loved him—loved him—so purely, so truly! and he was my all. She must have others—dozens of suitors for her lily hand.

But she went away, and if I had not known—oh if I had not known—I should have thought that he never had loved her—that he loved me.

I could not speak her name. I never mentioned it to him.

That fortnight, it went by like a flash of light.

"Nelly, I'll go into town and meet them, I think," said Nemour, when he told me that the steamer had come in.

I heard, and then—well, I was not strong and my illness, and my heart was breaking. Down upon my knees I went, begging, beseeching, praying him not to leave me for her.

"Why, Nellie!—why, my dear little Nelly!" he stammered, amazed.

And then a carriage drove into the yard.

They had come. I stood up to meet them—to gaze bitterly upon Miss Rue's beauty.

She came in upon papa's arm. He looked so proud, so glad, she had so sweet an aspect.

"Mrs. Amberley," said papa, presenting her.

I let somebody kiss me. I was too stunned for any demonstration.

By-and-by I stared at Nemour. He looked pleased. We was laughing and smiling as no man with a sorrowful heart could do. When we were alone, I whispered:

"Dear, did you know?"

"Not a bit of it," he answered gaily.

"They pulled the wool over my eyes completely."

No disappointed man could speak like that.

I began to feel a little foolish. I went away, and got papa into a corner after a while.

"Why didn't you tell your Slippers?" I began, reproachfully.

"My dear, I was afraid you didn't like her. I have been miserable about you ever since she has been here. You have had something on your mind, Nelly; the doctor tells me so."

"Papa—oh, papa! I have been so foolish. I thought Nemour was in love with her!"

"Why he wasn't I don't know, excepting that when you are miserable as you can be about things, they never turn out as badly as they might."—Es-

ther Serle Kenneth.

A REVERIE OF OLD JAMESTOWN

Every time a man sows wild oats he gets a lot of innocent people to help him harvest the crop.

Coming from Fort Monroe northward by the James River, the boat stopped at Jamestown. There are two most important spots historically in the United States, Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, the former being the more important from its age. I was curious to see it and, leaving the boat, remained there long enough to lose myself in a reverie concerning it.

There is nothing there to-day to dream about unless it be the tower of the church built by the inhabitants of the settlement who went there a little over 300 years ago. No more uninteresting spot in itself exists in America. It is an open flat space on the northeast bank of the river, whole yellow waters have eaten away a considerable part of the site of the town.

And now my dream.

The report of a gun fired out on the bosom of the yellow waters. I looked and saw a miniature ship very high in the stern and forward much ornamented and the sail on the main mast bearing the arms of England. From the shore a boat was about to put out bearing a huge cask, I got aboard and was pulled to the ship.

"What's going on?" I asked of one of the oarsmen, who, by the bye, all wore doublets with broad collar, knee breeches and hose.

"Sale of redemptioners," was the reply.

When we boarded the vessel, Royal James, rum was served from the cask, and the sale commenced. There were twenty men and four women to be sold to whomsoever would pay their passage money from England, with a handsome bonus to the person who had advanced the funds. They were to be bound to their purchaser till they had worked out the amount he had paid and until then were held as redemptioners, which meant a limited period of slavery.

Several men were sold for sums ranging from 50 pounds to 100 pounds, though the amount was paid in tobacco. All the women were sold for wives with their consent. There was one damsel not twenty years old who was so comely that I approached and asked her what had induced her to come out to so melancholy a place as Jamestown.

"Please, sir," she replied, "I come from bonnie Scotland. My mother dinna like it because I wouldna marry auld Roderick MacTavish and shut me up. But I got out, and a man with gold a-plenty sent me out as a redemptioner. He must be paid 60 pounds for my passage and a' the profit there is in me."

"And if I pay the 60 pounds will you marry me?"

"That I will," replied the girl, "because you're so much better than auld Roderick MacTavish, and I'll na have to work out the money owing for sending me here."

And so I paid the 60 pounds in tobacco, which went back to England in the ship, and the girl was carried ashore with me. On landing we went up a beaten path leading to the church. I found the parson, and we were married.

This was when Captain John Smith was indefatigable in keeping the colony together and supplying our wants, but after a time he left us to make explorations of the coast and then to go to England. Our men became discouraged and would not work. Food must be got by hunting or tilling the earth, and the people would do neither. So hunger and sickness came upon us, and we diminished rapidly. Some went back to England, and some, leaving Jamestown, went back from the river into the country.

When I saw that Jamestown was doomed, taking my Scotch wife with me, I went back from the river into the interior and, settling myself on a piece of land, built a house and raised tobacco. I prospered, and, other families settling near me, in time we became a community. Though my wife and I grew old, our children grew up after us to be men and women, and the country about us lost its primitive loneliness. But the river was always the same. At times I was obliged to go to it for the purpose of shipping my tobacco, and it always gave me the blues.

But we on the peninsula between the

river and the bay were a merry lot, oftentimes at each other's plantation, where our children danced and feasted, for we were not the motley lot we were when we settled at Jamestown. Some proud families in England who had met with reverses, or younger sons, also the Cavaliers who had been beaten by Oliver Cromwell, came over and settled among us. We gave them welcome and a helping hand, and in time they became, like ourselves, successful planters.

This was my reverie as I sat on the bank of the James river looking at the melancholy scene about me. Yet it was no creation, but what I had read in the annals of my family. My first ancestor in America was a citizen of Jamestown, and he married a redemptioner of Scotch nativity. They became planters in the neighborhood of Williamsburg, and their grandson was a professor in William and Mary college. The branch of their descendants from which I sprang gravitated after the Revolution northward, and in the war between the states we fought against our brethren in the peninsula where our first American progenitors raised tobacco. —By Dwight Norwood.

His Gift to the Bride.

A New England Congressman who was visiting in the country called on a boyhood friend, now a justice of the peace. While chatting of old times a couple came in to be married. The justice performed the ceremony, and after accepting the modest fee handed the bride an umbrella.

The visitor observed the proceedings in solemn silence, and after the couple had made their exit he turned to his friend and asked:

"Do you always do that, Arthur?"

"Marry them? Oh, yes, if they have the license."

"No. I mean give the bride a present."

"A present? Why, wasn't that her umbrella?"

"No," said the Congressman peevishly, "it was mine."

The Boy Knew.

A smooth-tongued agent went up the front steps and asked the little boy who answered his ring:

"Is the master of the house in?"

"No, sir," answered the lad.

"Little boys should not tell fibs," said the agent. "Isn't that your father in the front room reading?"

"Yep," answered the boy, "that's dad, all right, but ma is out."

Experience.

"Pat, when was you first married?"

Mike asked.

"At nineteen years it was," Pat replied, "and, begorra, I'd never marry again so young if I should live to be the age of Methuselah."

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court in and for the County of San Mateo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Giuseppe Neri, also known as Guseppi Neri and also known as G. Neri, deceased.—No. 1798.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Giuseppe Neri, also known as G. Neri, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit such claims with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said executor, at his office at No. 349 Grand Avenue, South San Francisco, California, which said office the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with the said estate of Giuseppe Neri, deceased.

SILVIO NIERI, Executor of the last will and testament of Giuseppe Neri, also known as Guseppi Neri and also known as G. Neri, deceased. Dated and first published at South San Francisco, California, on this 22d day of August, 1914.

John B. Coffinberry and J. W. Coleberd, Attorneys for said Executor. 8-22-5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court in and for the County of San Mateo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of John B. Coffinberry, deceased.—No. 1803.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. Coffinberry, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit such claims with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at the office of said administrator in the Bank of South San Francisco, corner of Grand Avenue and Linden Avenue, South San Francisco, California, which said office the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with said estate of John B. Coffinberry, deceased.

W. H. COFFINBERRY, Administrator of the Estate of John B. Coffinberry, deceased. Dated and first published in South San Francisco, California, on this 29th day of August, 1914.

J. W. Coleberd, Attorney for said Administrator. 8-29-5t

RESOLUTION OF INTENTION NO. 15.

A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco Declaring Its Intention to Improve Railroad Avenue Between the West Line of Linden Avenue and the East Line of Magnolia Avenue.

Resolved by the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, that public interest and convenience require and that it is the intention of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco to order the following street work to be done in said city, to-wit:

That Railroad Avenue between the west line of Linden Avenue and the east line of Magnolia Avenue, including all street intersections, be improved by grading said avenue from the north boundary line to the south curb line; and by constructing concrete curbs on the north side of said avenue, except where such curbs have already been constructed; and by constructing concrete gutters on the north side of said avenue, except where such gutters have already been constructed; and by constructing concrete sidewalks on the north side of said avenue, except where such sidewalks have already been constructed; and by filling in earth back of the curbs so as to bring the sidewalks between the curbs and concrete sidewalks to official grade.

All work herein provided for shall be done to official grade and in accordance with the special plans and specifications heretofore adopted by said Board of Trustees for doing said work and now on file in the office of the City Clerk, to which reference is hereby made for further description of said work.

The Board of Trustees under the authority conferred upon it by the provisions of that certain act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved April 7th, 1911, and known as the "Improvement Act of 1911," determines and declares that serial bonds shall be issued to represent the cost of said proposed improvements; said bonds shall be serial, extending over a period of four (4) years from the second day of January next succeeding their date, and shall be issued to represent assessments of Twenty-five (25) Dollars or more remaining unpaid for thirty (30) days after the date of the warrant issued to the contractor, or five (5) days after the decision of said Board of Trustees on an appeal; an even annual proportion of the principal sum of each bond shall be payable by coupon, on the second day of January of each year after its date and until the whole is paid, and interest shall be payable semi-annually by coupon on the second days of January and July, respectively, of each year at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum on all sums unpaid until the whole of said principal and interest is paid and said bonds shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of said "Improvement Act of 1911."

"The Enterprise," a weekly newspaper printed, published and circulated in the City of South San Francisco, is hereby designated as the newspaper in which this Resolution of Intention shall be published, and the City Clerk is hereby directed to cause this Resolution of Intention to be published by two (2) insertions in the manner and form required by said "Improvement Act of 1911."

The Superintendent of Streets shall, immediately, cause to be completed and posted along the line of said contemplated work and improvement and in front of all the property liable to be assessed, notices of the passage of this Resolution of Intention, in the manner and form required by said "Improvement Act of 1911."

All of the herein proposed work shall be done in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, designated as the "Improvement Act of 1911," approved April 7th, 1911.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was regularly introduced and adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco this 14th day of September, 1914, by the following vote:

Ayes, Trustees J. H. Kelley, George Wallace and G. W. Holston.

Nces, Trustees, none.

Absent, Trustees F. A. Cunningham and J. C. McGovern.

Attest: (SEAL) WILLIAM J. SMITH, City Clerk. 9-19-2t

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

Ida E. Varney, as Administratrix of the estate of George H. Varney, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. Francis H. Foss, Defendant.—C. C. P., Sec. 726.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale of the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, on the 16th day of April A. D., 1914, in the above-entitled action, in said Superior Court, wherein the above-named Plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure against the said Defendant on the 16th day of April A. D., 1914, which said judgment and decree was on the 16th day of April A. D., 1914, recorded in judgment book 8 of said court, at page 480, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of San Mateo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

Lots numbers twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28) in block number ten (10), as said lots and blocks are shown on the official map of blocks ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12) of San Bruno Park, filed in the office of the County Recorder of San Mateo County, at Redwood City, in said county, on the 7th day of May, 1904, and recorded in Map Book No. 3, Page 30, of the records of said San Mateo County; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

And public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1914, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the County Courthouse door in Redwood City, County of San Mateo, State of California, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for gold coin of the United States. Dated September 4th A. D., 1914.

J. H. MANSTFIELD, Commissioner appointed by said Court. 9-5-4t

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See the Point?

